



Nokia BL0-100 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In terms of universal access requirements, which of the following would overcome 4G limitations?

Options:

- C- Multi-Access and Point-to-point APIs.
- A- Unified access across 3GPP and non-3GPP technologies, Multi-Access and Wireline-Wireless convergence.
- D- Universal database with unstructured data repository and Wireline-Wireless convergence.
- B- Universal database with unstructured data repository and Wireline-Wireless convergence.
- C- Multi-Access and Point-to-point APIs.
- D- Universal database with unstructured data repository and Wireline-Wireless convergence.

Answer:

D, D

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have a trainee at your company and you are mentoring him. The trainee came across the term "Network Slicing". He asks you What is "Network Slicing" and why do we need it?

Options:

- A- Network Slicing is just like the OSI model. It is the division of the network into layers horizontally from the physical to the application. It is needed to specify which layer a service resides.
- B- Network Slicing is a technology that allows the network to serve applications with different sets of requirements in terms of latency, reliability, capacity, density, and such. Every application has a set of requirements different from others. With network slicing, we give every application what it needs from the network.
- C- Network Slicing is an end-to-end "virtual private service", extending across access, transport, core, and cloud. It is a general term used to define in which piece of the network we are.
- C- Increasing the throughput is enough. There is no need to change the network end-to-end.
- D- Network slicing is a new technology to divide the network among users. It is needed for confidentiality purposes.

D- We need to find a software company that will write software to automate the network services.

Answer:

B

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have a trainee at your company and you are mentoring him. The trainee came across the term "Network Slicing". He asks you What is "Network Slicing" and why do we need it?

Options:

A- Network Slicing is just like the OSI model. It is the division of the network into layers horizontally from the physical to the application. It is needed to specify which layer a service resides.

B- Network Slicing is a technology that allows the network to serve applications with different sets of requirements in terms of latency, reliability, capacity, density, and such. Every application has a set of requirements different from others. With network slicing, we give every application what it needs from the network.

C- Network Slicing is an end-to-end "virtual private service", extending across access, transport, core, and cloud. It is a general term used to define in which piece of the network we are.

C- Increasing the throughput is enough. There is no need to change the network end-to-end.

D- Network slicing is a new technology to divide the network among users. It is needed for confidentiality purposes.

D- We need to find a software company that will write software to automate the network services.

Answer:

B

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the benefits of the stateless or state-efficient aspects of network functions?

Options:

- A- Avoid massive database corruption
- B- Provide real time access to the databases
- C- Enable scalability and extreme resiliency in the 5G Core
- C- Network Slicing is a technology that allows the network to serve applications with different sets of requirements in terms of latency, reliability, capacity, density, and such. Every application has a set of requirements different from others. With network slicing, we give every application what it needs from the network.
- D- Ensure the database integrity
- D- This network function provides registration and discovery functionality to enable other network functions/services to discover and communicate with each other.

Answer:

C, C

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the benefits of the stateless or state-efficient aspects of network functions?

Options:

- A- Avoid massive database corruption
- B- Provide real time access to the databases
- C- Enable scalability and extreme resiliency in the 5G Core
- C- Network Slicing is a technology that allows the network to serve applications with different sets of requirements in terms of latency, reliability, capacity, density, and such. Every application has a set of requirements different from others. With network slicing, we give every application what it needs from the network.
- D- Ensure the database integrity
- D- This network function provides registration and discovery functionality to enable other network functions/services to discover and communicate with each other.

Answer:

C, C

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the five key features of 5G Core?

Options:

-
- A- Dynamic Control plane, Adaptive Architecture, Converged-Access-Network, Stateless and Network Self- healing
 - B- Dynamic Control plane, Service Based Architecture, Multi-Access-Network, State-efficiency and Network Slicing
 - B- This network function stores or retrieves subscriptions, profiles, and authentication data to or from the data repositories. It offers services to the AMF, SMF, NEF and AUSF using the Service Based Interface.
 - C- Dynamic Control plane, Adaptive Architecture, Multi-Access-Network, Stateless and Network Slicing
 - C- This network function is part of data repositories in the Common Data Layer and in opposition to the UDR, it stores non-standardized -- Unstructured -- data.
 - D- Control and User Planes Separation, Service Based Architecture, Multi-Access-Network, State-efficiency and Network Slicing
 - D- Widely diverse end to end services will require the ability to create a Transport Slice with guaranteed SLAs.

Answer:

A

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the five key features of 5G Core?

Options:

-
- A- Dynamic Control plane, Adaptive Architecture, Converged-Access-Network, Stateless and Network Self- healing
 - B- Dynamic Control plane, Service Based Architecture, Multi-Access-Network, State-efficiency and Network Slicing
 - B- This network function stores or retrieves subscriptions, profiles, and authentication data to or from the data repositories. It offers services to the AMF, SMF, NEF and AUSF using the Service Based Interface.
 - C- Dynamic Control plane, Adaptive Architecture, Multi-Access-Network, Stateless and Network Slicing
 - C- This network function is part of data repositories in the Common Data Layer and in opposition to the UDR, it stores non-standardized -- Unstructured -- data.

- D- Control and User Planes Separation, Service Based Architecture, Multi-Access-Network, State-efficiency and Network Slicing
- D- Widely diverse end to end services will require the ability to create a Transport Slice with guaranteed SLAs.

Answer:

A

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How is a slice identified in the network?

Options:

- A- By the single network slice assistance information (S-NSSAI).
- B- By the QoS class ID (QCI).
- C- By the assigned customer and the slice IDs (CU-S-ID).
- C- Massive Scale Access combining many wireless and wired access types, Smart Network Fabric as transport (combining optical and IP network elements, controlled by SDN), a Universal Adaptive Core network supporting all access types, a Multi-cloud system including central, regional, edge, public, private, and hybrid cloud, and Automation and Analytics providing flexibility in the network to serve different applications.
- D- By the customer ID (CU-ID).
- D- Network Slice Selection Function

Answer:

C, C

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